such appropriations for 1889 is given below:
Bridge at Burale-st. Ithaca
Ditching, Murray 9rl. Co.
Vertical wall on Eric Canal. Illon
Bridge at Liberty-st. Schenectady.
Lengthening locks, delictency
Wall at Wnitchall
Lengthening locks, delictency
Wall at Wnitchall
Lengthening Lock 72, Eric Canal.
Hridge at Prospect-st. Lockpoot.
Stone wall on Eric canal. Schenectady.
Bridge at Calcionia-ave. Rochester.
Stone wall on Eric canal. Schenectady
Bridge at Calcionia-ave. Rochester.
Stone arch at Medina.
Improvement Hudson River
Dreeging Biaca River harbor and Eric and Onio
basins bridge at Fultonville
Walling Burlaio
Widening bridge at Fultonville
Remarking culvert. Holiey
Deepening Asrbor, Canandaigus Lake.
Rebuildir, wall on Eric Canal. Utica.
Waste weir at Adams Basin
Constructing ditches to prevent damage from
Rebuildirs wall and culvert Oswego. Constructing ditches to prevent damage from loshage Robulding waii and culvert. Oswego.

Reserveir at Forestport.

Mole in Hudson River at Houghtaling Island.
Interest on canal debt.
Ordinary repairs and maintensace.
Britge at Muin-st. North Tomawa,da.
For canal debt sinking fund.
Stone waii on Erio Canal. Eurieko
improving channels of Fox Creek, Erie County.
Repairing bighway in Castoriand, Lewis Co.
Removing causes of maiaria, Monroe Co.
Improvement Oak Orchard Creek
improving bridge at Brockport.
Bridge at Culvert-st. Rochester.
Fishways in dams on Hudson River.
Fishways at Lackawaren.
Bridge at Ship-si., Cohoes.
Bridge at George-st., Rome. Bridge at Ship-st, Cohoes Bridge at Ship-st, Cohoes Bridge at George-st, Rome. Protecting highway, Genesee River. Lengthening locks, Cawego Deepening Eric Canal. Dredging Albany Basin improving Chauman. Dredging Albany Basin.
Improving Champain Canal
Improving Gious Falls feeder
Improving Gious Falls feeder
Improving Gious Falls feeder
Improving Champan, Seneca Canal
Improving Chemung Canal
Improving Chemung Canal
Improving Oneida River
Water-power machinery Civide Bridge
Dredging Black Rivor Harbor
Improving bridge abusennt, Syracuse.
Dredging Crooked Lake outel.
Repairing bridge at Manilius
Repairing road-crossings on Oneida Lake

THE SUGAR TRUST INVESTIGATION.

Albany, April 19 (Special) .- On Tuesday morning the members of the General Laws Committee of the senate will hold a meeting to have read to them the report which the committee expects to make to the Senate as a result of the investigation of the sugar trust, which was prosecuted with much vigor by this committee. The report will be a long one and it will go into the details of the work it has done in exposing the organizaof the trust. Again, it will describe the treatment
which the members of the committee received at the
bands of those interested in the trust and their representatives during the quest for information as to the
organization of the trust. The report describes the
amount of work which has been done by the committee
in obtaining the information which senator Erwin's
resolution empowered it to seek. A number of valuable recommendations will be made. The most important one of these is a suggestion to compel all of
those companies which do business in this state, but
which are incorporated under the laws of New-Jersey
or other States to pay a shall tax. In this manner
the people would obtain some relief from the high
prices which the trusts manage to keep up. details of the work it has done in exposing the organiza-

TARIFF EFFECTS ABROAD.

INFLUENCE OF THE MCKINLEY BILL ON THE CONTINENT.

VALUABLE STATISTICS FROM CONSULAR RE-PORTS FROM GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

Washington, April 18 (Special).-The time has come when one can begin to measure the effects of the new tariff upon foreign manufacturers. The State Department has just issued advance sheets of an interesting and valuable report from Consul-General Mason, of Frankfort, in the course of which he says:

It will be seen that with two exceptions each consular district shows an important increase during the year just ended over the exports of 1889, and even surmasses the shipments of 1887, when the totals reached the sum of \$42,785,080 42. These exceptions are at Dusseldorf, and kept respectively where the decrease is due to a falling off in the exports of steal, caused by the fact that aince the miners' strikes in 1888 the high price of coal in West-ern Germany has raised the cost of steel manufacture to a point at which the German manufacturers find it difficult to hold their footing in the American market. The flucuations in American imports from this country, and their steady, nearly uniform, growth during the period while American pork products have been denied admission to Germany will be apparent from the following table of exports from the Frankfort supervision during each of the past ten years :

The experts of the last twelve months exceeded, there

The experts of the last tweeve months execute, the fore, those of any preceding year, and show an increase during ten years of \$10,851,931.70, or more than 64 per cent.

But the most interesting exhibit which can be derived from the statistics of the last year is a somparison of the declared experts from Frankfort and its subordinate consultates during the fourth or De-cember quarter of 1880 under the old tariff of 1883 with these of the erresponding quarter of 1890 under the new tariff of October 1. From the fact that the shipments of the December quarter in 1880 had been exceptionally heavy and had beed followed by the large speculative exports which preceded the adoption and enforcement of the new schedule, it was to be ex-pected that the first quarter after the latter went into effect would show a marked and uniform decrease throughout the whole of Germany.

Mr. Mason then gives a table showing that the exports from the thirteen consulates in his district to the United States in the fourth quarter of 1890 exceeded the exports in the last quarter of 1880 by

\$33,454.75. He continues: Elsewhere in Europe the same result has been realized. even in a more marked degree. Even in Austria, where widespread ruin was foretold as the result of American tariff legislation, the returns for the quarter just past show a net increase of \$1,034,808 97 ever the exports to the United States during the corresponding quarter of 1889. Berlin shows an increase for the same period of \$204,180 76; Lyons, 8452,418 21; Basic, #338,711 70; and so ca, the decrease in one consular district, when-ever such decrease occurs, being thus far uniformly more than overwhelmed by the increased exports from an ad-

than overwhelmed by the increased exports from an actioning one.

From Commercial Agent Griffin, of Limoges, comes a report of like tenor in respect to the porcelain industry. Among other things, he says: "It is remarkable in looking over the exports from this district to the United States to notice the effects of the new tariff. Although the duty on china was unchanged, there was an extra charge made on the packing. The result has been an increase of about 21-2 per cent in the exports, notwithstanding the packing charges, and in spite of the hue and cry made by the French pross that exportations would be excluded by the new duties. The months of October, November, December and January just past show an increase of almost one-third over the corresponding months of last year, and almost twice as much as for the same period in any year since 1884. The porcelain manufacture to-day for exportation to the United States is of a finer and more valuable grade than formerly; few houses attempt the manufacture of cheap goods; the decorations are becoming richer and richer; the shapes are finer and more artistic. The American taste is said to be the finest and most highly cultivated of any to which the manufacturers cater."

THE SURGEON-GENERAL AND CLAIM AGENTS Washington, April 19 (Special).-The Surgeon-Ger eral of the Army has become engaged in another fight with the local claim agents, although this time there is not so much at stake as when he saved the pen-sioners \$50,000 in a single year. His former war was directed against the pension agents who claimed fees for securing the five yearly allotments for soldlers who had lost the use of a limb. The amount of distribution this year was unusually large, and the percentage demanded by the agents equalled \$50,000 As the labor of all timent was performed by Govern ment clerks from records prepared by officials, the use of an attorney in the matter was an unnecessary expense to the pensioner. The Surgeon-General was successful, and a system has been established by which the agents' commissions are saved to the former vic-

The present trouble grows out of a letter which has been sent by a Washington claim agent to members of the Hospital Corps. A fee of \$10 is asked for the effort the agent promises to make to secure the passage at the next session of Congress of a bill increasing the pay of privates of the corps. Payment will not be insisted upon until the bill becomes a law, and it is intimated that the measure failed previously for want of pushing and influence, which the agent represents himself as in a position to furnish. The bill was an important one, which failed in the House aftir passing the Senate, despite the personal interest in the bill taken by the medical officers and the carnest approval given it by Secretary Fructor. The measure was sent to Congress by Mr. Proctor, on the suggestion of the Surgeon-General, and the War Department still retains an interest in the bill, which will be presented to Congress at the next session. The Surgeon-General has informed the medical officers that the members of the corps, who can ill-afford to expend a month's pay in agents' fees, should be advised apainst contributing to the income of men who can give them no return for the expenditures. The present trouble grows out of a letter which has

When the trade was resting and keeping old stock, int & Co., of 14th-at and 6th-ave, forced theirs off at all wice, and are now the only house showing new, elegant esigns that delight shoppers.

GLANCES HERE AND THERE.

Italy's indignation at the tardiness of the United States in settling the New-Orleans question has not checked the flow of immigration to this country from sunny Italy. The records at the Barge Office show that Italians are flocking to these shores in almost un-precedented numbers. And if one cares to know what class of people we get from Italy through the Bargo Office he has only to go down there when the steerage passengers are landing from an Italian vessel. They are not an encouraging lot. America, indeed, seems to have become a garbage heap for the over-populated and bankrupt countries of Europe. How they get here is

bankrupt countries of Europe. How they get bere is a wonder. If their Governments do not send them, to get fid of bad rubbish, some one equally interested must do .50. "Why," said a man at the landing office the ether day, "do they keep on coming if they have not that projection in this country which they have in their own! We offer them no inducements to leave tikely country. We can get slong very well without them. And yet they come. Without having examined the records I venture to say that Italians have been arriving tree since the Italian massacre in New-Orleans in larger numbers than ever before. This gountry and our laws seem to suit us very well and they seem to suit others very well, until some 'linro' minister sees a chance to make capital for himself."

"There is one absolutely sure way to wipe out Gutten burg," said a man who believes in and loves legitimate racing for itself. "Petitions are good in a decent community, but every one knows what Hudson County is. The 'ring' officials in that county can not be attached on that ground. It has often been tried, and just as often it has been found that their skins are thicker often it has been found that their skins are thicker than that of the oldest and toughest rhinoceros alive. But swear out a warrant every day if necessary against the officials for keeping a 'disorderly house.' Reep it up. Let them understand that you will arrive on the track every day just as soon as the bookmakers arrive. Don't let up on them. Don't get discouraged, and see if that bushiess of running the Guttenburg track doesn't prove a losing investment."

How many readers of The Tribune know that China men take to beer as duchs take to water? There are few Chinamen in this country who have not tasted beer and who do not show an extreme fondness for it. It is perhaps the one American institution with which they are in thorough sympathy. They seem, too, to they are in thorough sympathy. They seem, too, to be able to drink endiese quantities of it, and they prove very profitable customers to neighboring grog shops. The average Chinaman would as soon think of drinking prussic acid as of over-indulging in whiskey, but he never fails to show an engerness for beer. Beer is the last thing in the world one would associate with Mongoliaus, and it is for this reason that the writer gives out this information in the hope of surprising some one. It is a fact. Trr the experiment of investigation if you do not believe what is told you.

Under literary topics recently was discussed the subject of association in writing. The paragraph began, if the writer's memory does not fall him, comething like this: "Where does one write beat?" In connection with this subject it may not be amiss to mention the case of a minister in New-York City. He was for many years a newspaper writer. That is, he earned the money to prepare himself for the is, he earned the money to prepare himself for the ministry by newspaper work. He says that it would be utterly impossible for him to write a sermon, or even to sketch one, in a newspaper office. But he also says that he cannot write a news paragraph in his study. So while he can do his work on sermons in his study, he finds it advisable, when he wishes to write a 'news story,' to drift back to his old paper and take a desk in a room full of busy writers. So after all, training and association of ideas count for a great deal more than some people are willing to admit

Here is the case of an artist who will never read anything in which he is deeply interested except in his studio. He declares that he misses all the good points of the article, because he does not seem to be considering them carefully and justly except when surrounded by everything that to him means work and study. He learned to work in a garret in Paris. He learned to think there, and when he wishes to think or to work now he feels that he must be in his studio.

A lecturer not so well known as he hopes to be always uses a typewriter in answering letters ask-ing him to lecture. He writes an atroclous hand, but not so blind as to prohibit the possibility of deciphering it. His explanation of his custom, however, is extremely practical. "I was once invited to lecture." he said, "at a place where I and always been extremely anxious to speak. The fetter of been extremely anxious to speak. The letter of invitation was very complimentary, and I answered that it would give me great delicht to speak at such and such a place on such and such a subject on a certain evening. Imadine my surprise when I received a note regretting that previous engagements would prevent my speaking on such and such a subject, etc., etc. thee that day I have always had my replies type-written, and I have never found reason to regret my reformation."

"You never know," said a man who likes good dinners, "how fine your credit is until you are forced to make a test case. In my hurry at dressing the other night, I forget to take my money with me. I had a small party at dinner with me, and when I came to pay for the dinner I found that I hadn't a cent with me. For a moment I was terror-stricken, but I pulled myself together and went to the cashie but I pulled myself together and went to the cashier to explain my predicament. Fortunately he knew me, although I had never spoken a word to him in my life, and the affair passed off pleasantly. I had the satisfaction of leaving that dining room without letting my friends know that I was absolutely doad broke, so far as the time and place were concerned. The only man who suspected me was the waiter, but afterward, thankful to get out of a predicament so easily, I made that all right.

The following story is told simply as a warning to people who meet strangers and express their opinions invited another to attend the performance. Between the acts the invited man was introduced to a dignifiedlooking stranger (it isn't necessary to the story to tell where). The invited man had his coat closely butthe darkned his throat, and when the new acquaintance asked him if he were not warm he answered: "It's warm enough outdoors, but you see I've just seen two acts of —," There was an embarrassing pause after this remark, and when the stranger had gone the host said gloomity: "Hang it, man, why did you say that! That man was M—, manager of the —, and he gave me the seats."

Speaking of theatrical managers, one of them, who s very successful in his enterprises, but who is very nervous and absent-minded, and also near-sighted, was leaving his theatre one night after a "first production" when he stumbled into a stranger. "Oh, i beg your pardon," he said. "I beg your pardon, lir. X——," said the stranger. "You see," explained the manager, "I was thinking about some one. I was thinking that B—— was a good hit. Have you ever seen him !" The stranger looked at him. "Yes," he said dryly, "I think he's the best man in the piece, don't you!" "Yes, I do," answered the manager, and the conversation ended there. Ent afterward, when contracts were to be renewed, B—— demanded an increase of saiary. He got it, and when the papers were signed he said with a langh: "Thank you for the hint you gave me that night you ran into me. I'm giad you told me that you liked my acting." The answer ought not to be printed. -," said the stranger. "You see," explained the

This is the season for walking. The people who will not go near Coney Island when it is in full blast, and the people who will not visit the parks when they are thronged, get out bright and early nowadays and take a faunt in the open air. They don't mind fences and ploughed fields. It's an everyday cross-country walk that they take, and when they get back they boast of the miles they have gone and the ditches they have leaped. Walking is an art, but it is an art that is within the reach of every one. A little training, a little active practice and a little enthusiasm—that is all. That is all to-day, but to-morrow you feel better

One man rushed up to another in a hotel corridor the other day and said franticelly: "Sny, is there anything in that rumor about --- !" "Great Caesar, man ?" answered the other, " what do I know about it How should I know anything about it ?" "Why," an wered the seeker for information, "you are a news-aper man, aren't you! I remember meeting you hree years ago. And you don't know anything about it! The rumer has been floating around for an lour!" Here's a task for you. One man to know of verything in the world as fast as it happens!

If some business man who declares that he hasn't the time to take a day "off," but would like if it were possible to get a whist of the spring, will try a ride across the North River and back on a pleasant day, he will find it a fairly satisfactory substitute for an out-ing, provided he goes in the right spirit. A ferryboat ing, provided he goes in the mant spirit. A terry loser ride when one is in a hurry, coming to business or going home, when he is wedged into the centre of a crowd, is about the meanest thing in the world. But take it in the middle of the day, when you have practically a whole yacht to yourself. Get out on the deck and let the wind blow against your face. Take in the freshness of the air, "come straight from the sea," look at the craft on the water and the old Hudson far up the river. Then a ferryboat doesn't seem such an invention of the devil after all.

run away from town and stay several days or weeks without feeling that you are endangering your family's bread and butter, never buy a country house very far away from the city." This is the advice given by "It's fine for my children," he added, "but my house is so far away that in summer I Jave to make an early is so far away that in summer I Jave to make an early start on Saturday in order to spend Sunday with my family. Then I lose a good part of Monday getting back to town. This makes my sunday vacations something like mard work when I am busy or fired. Often I don't try to go home. This isn't satisfactory to my wife. Of course the children don't care. Children are bacharians, anyway, especially when they are tearing around in the country. But a part of my wife's enjoyment is spoiled by the difficulty I have to get home once a week. So I say, unless you want to please only your children, don't get a farm for the summer more than three hours' ride from Ngw-York." RACETRACK LEGISLATION.

HOW AFFAIRS ARE LOOKED AFTER AT ALBANY.

ASSESSMENTS FOR LEGAL EXPENSES-THE POOL ROOM SCANDAL-JOHN A. MORRIS ON THE ENGLISH TURF.

The owners of the racetracks in the metropolitan circuit have passed through a week of considerable excitement and anxiety. They have been face to face with a possibility that their interests might be very badly damaged by an indiscreet exposition of the means and methods employed by the racing associations to improve the breed of horses, and incidentally to milk the racegoing community. Their profits in the past have been enormous, and they saw in the charges, accusations and insinuations of Chief Inspector Byrnes a chance of losing a dollar or two. They did not relish the statement that an effort would be made to bring them before the Grand Jury and require them to tell all they know about certain political work at Afbany. badly damaged by an indiscreet exposition of the means all they know about certain political work at Albany and in this city which has redounded to their profit Mr. Byrnes declared that he intended to talk with the District-Attorney on this subject to see what could be done. It is not known that he has yet carried out his

This is the way the jockey clubs' legislative business is done: The several associations hire a man of the name of Orr-"Al" Orr, he is called-whose business it is to keep a weather eye on all the bills introduced in both the Senate and Assembly, and to learn at the earliest possible moment whether or not they apply to racing or anything connected there-with directly or indirectly. Having discovered such a measure Orr immediately telegraphs the news to John M. Bowers, who takes the next train for Albany. Sometimes it is necessary for Mr. Bowers to remain with the "statesmen" in and about the Capitol for several days, or perhaps a week or two, to see that the objectionable bill is properly disposed of. Such a bill must be sidetracked or buried. It may be possible to choke it off by influence alone, and it may he possible that a little money is required. At any rate it is put to sleep.

Those "strikes" occur oftop, and Mr. Bowers, as

counsel in such matters for the associated clubs, is kept tolerably busy during the session. They say that his practice is worth no less than \$20,000 a year. At the close of each racing season J. G. K. Lawrence, now president of the Coney Island Jockey Club, receives from Mr. Bowers his bill for services and He divides it into three equal "legal expenses." He divides it into three equal parts, one of which is paid by the Coney Island Jockey Club. The others are sent to Philip Dwyer, president of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, and John A. Morris, proprietor of Morris Park. Mr. Dwyer and Mr. Morris pay their thirds without question. They do not know, nor do they want to know, what has been done with the money or what is going to be done with it. They know that a certain desirable object has been accomplished, but as to the means and methods of its accomplishment it is to their interest to remain in the dark.

The annual assessments for Mr. Bowers's "legal expenses? and advice are from \$500 to \$1,000 on each club. You can't bribe many "statesmen" for \$3,000, so it is not charged that the money thus collected is used for the purpose of bribing. Orr's annaual income from the jeckey clubs is about \$1,500. He has other

As to what the "legal expenses" of closing the city poolrooms amounted to last year nothing definite has been admitted by the racetrack officials, but it is understood that seven jockey clubs subscribed-Morris Pack, Coney Island, Gravesend, Monmouth, Linden, Eliza-beth and Brighton; and from certain hints derived from a certain well-informed quarter, the statement that the assessment on each was about \$3,000 may be regarded as very close to the truth. That would give fund of \$21,000. It is asserted, however, that the sum was \$31,000, and no racetrack official has had the conrage to say positively that the assertion was not

man who closed the poolrooms. It is certain that he closed five of them. Then the District-Attorney, finding himself obliged to do something, secured the Wynn conviction. That the Wynn case was a manufactured article is generally conceded. The decision of the General Term on the appeal showed that, for the judges said that there was no evidence of guilt; no guilt had been proven, and the fellow was therefore presumitty innocent. Fisher's lawyers are con-fident that his guilt has not been proven, and have not the strikest doubt that the sentence will be reversed. These things must mean something. What

It is not asserted that Pinkerton acted as the direct agent of the jockey chilis in closing the rooms. Somebody or some association may have stood between him and the owners of the tracks. So many lie have been told that no one knows the truth when he hears it. A statement is made to-day and denied to-morrow. Officials denounce each other for giving away secrets, and then go off to take a drink together and chuckle over the way they have "pulled the wool" over the eyes of the newspaper men. They had better not do too much of this. It may be that the newspaper men who have followed this pool-room quarrel know more than they care to tell. They have the interest of the tarf at heart and would not do racing an injury, but there is a limit to their

ncensed at the mention of his name in connection with the poolroom scandal, had decided to sell his

is the millionaire turiman who received the money for closing the poolrooms and placed it where it would do the most good. He says that he has been ill for a week, and has paid no attention whatever to the rev-elations of inspector Byrnes.

Galen, the colt that finished third in the Futurity that was won by Prictor Kie et, with Salvador second, arrived at Gravesend on Saturday, and went to the snable of Green Morris. He is owned by George Covington, the jockey, who has been engaged by Mr. Morris for the season, and is said to be sound enough to stand training again. Galen was a very smart two-year-old, and should have won the Faturity.

John A. Morris is as full of racing reminiscences as an egg is of meat. He said yesterday, in the course of a long talk on turf matters:

"I went to England in 1857, with the intention of teaching the Britishers how to race. I expected to make a clean sweep. I was twenty one, and have a heap more than I know to work the said of the mane of the property of the littlefield, the father of my Jockey, Freddie; Mr. Ten Broeck and Gilpatrick. We made our first effort at Goodwood, in the Goodwood Cup, which was won by Count La Grange's Monarque. Piece were fourteen starters. I thought I had a certainty, and backed Pryoress for all I was worth. The day was forgy, and the course was afficient to follow, but I gave Glipatrick so minute instructions that it did not seem possible for him to make a mistake. I saw that he had been detaking as he went to the scales, but it was then too has to change Jockeys, and I myself helped him on the more. Well, he went the wrong course, as I faired he would do, and I went bloke. That was all I wanted of Gilpatrick, and he was sent home on the next ship.

"Then we got ready for the Cesarewitch. Now,"

he would do, and went over the wasted of Gilpstrick, and be was sent home on the next ship.

"Then we got ready for the Cesarewitch. Now, Pryoreas was a very peculiar animal to cide. She had been trained to run under a stout pull, and the montest you let go her head she would stip. Tankesley had been riding her in all her trials, and understood her thoroughly, so I thought it best to let him have the mount in the race. For hear he would get excited by the impertance of the stake, and make some error. I deumined it into him that the race was only an ordinary affair, and instructed him carefully that all he had to do to win was to keep Pryoress under a lard pull all the way. It was deliars to cents she would win. I got 100 to I against her on account of the boy, who was entirely unknown.

"As the horses went to the post I took up a position near the finish, about the stateenth-post, for I had a presentiment that comething was going to happen there. The race was started. I kept my class on the field and soon saw that Pryoress was the best of the lot. There were thirty-four starters. When they reached the eighth pole Pryoress drew out, and as she came down toward me I could see that she was leading by two or three lengths. Then I had no doubt of the result. The boy was leaning back in the saddle, helding the mare under a double pull, and she was doing her best.

"Suddenly Tankesley, confident of an easy victory, rose up in the stirrups and looked back over his

GOETHE'S VISIT TO CARLSBAD.

His Life Greatly Prolonged.

There is no doubt that the life of the great poet was greatly prolonged by drinking the waters of the Sprudel Spring. In our day we have the Sprudel Spring brought us in the form of Salt, which is obtained by evaporation

from the waters of Caristad.
The Natural CARLSBAD SPRUDGL SALT (powder form) is in no sense a mere purgative, but is an alterative and eliminative remedy which dissolves tenacious bile, cliays irritation and removes obstructions by aiding nature. It acts southingly and without pain, and is, therefore, far superior than all pills, purgatives and other remedies. It is best taken during the Spring and Summer months. Beware of imitations. The genuine article has the signature of EISNER & MENDELSON CO., ole agents, 6 Barclay Street, New-York, and the scal of

SCROFULA

eczema, tetter, boils, ulcers, sores, erheumatism, and catarrh, cured by taking

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

purifies, vitalizes, invigorates, and enriches the blood.

Has Cured Others

will cure you.

shoulder to see what the rest of the field were doing. As he did so he dropped the reins and the mare getting her head, began to stop. It was a critical moment. Something must be done. Between me and the track there was only a rope stretched from post to post. I dashed under it and ran as close to the field as I dared. The horses came thundering on, Pryoress losing ground at every stride. I remember that I took off my hat and waved it to attract Tankesley's attention. Then I began to shout.

"Pull her!' I cried at the top of my voice. 'Pull her, d—n you! Pull her, d—n you!"

"They heard me cill over the quarterstretch. Tankesley heard me, too, and he pulled her. She started up again at full speed and got to the post in time to make a dead heat with El Hakin and Queen less.

Boss. "In the run-off I put up Fordham and the mare won almost without an effort. The betting was 2 to 1 against her."
What a scene there would be if Mr. Morris were to get out on the track at Morris Park and shout with all his longs to his jockey: "Pull her, d-n you! Pull her!"

A man who knows all the poelrooms in the city said last night:

"The rooms are closed tighter than a drum, and I don't expect to see them open again this season. The poolroom business has been knocked into a cocked hat. There's but little money in it now."

A TRAINER'S NOTES FROM GRAVESEND. HORSES OF P. J. DWYER & SON-BOLERO BE-YOND DESCRIPTION-YOUNG "PHIL" AS A TRAINER.

Gravesend, April 19 .- As in the past, the Dwyer Brothers have the strongest stables on the turf. We will begin with "Phil's" division first, and I would say that, in spite of all the mud-slinging of the past week, every morning he is at Gravesend, attending to every detail, however small, connected with his stable. Philip, jr., is the trainer, and if hard work and strict attention to business bring success, he will be in the first rank of trainers. With the father's good judgbe one of the lending factors of the American turf, and when a representative of the stable is up for a starter

His legs look and feel as cold and hard as iron. He has worked several times three-quarters the convention are that it would be giving the party in 1:20, and has done all that has been asked of him and done it well. If the track is dry, he will certainly to the convention and would afterward afford the

doing well at present.

Of the two-year-olds, St. Carolus hit himself and will be bilstered. He is a great big fellow, and will take time to develop.

Fremont, by Tremont-Tincture, is fast and looks a Virgil all over. He is well along.

Temple, another son of Tremont, will do. He is more compact, but is a little later coming to hand than Fremont.

Fremoni.

Argyle, the brother to Inspector B., is a fine coltand looks racy. He has not been pressed at all, but looks like one that would stand it.

Fint ands, by Woodlands-Magale B. B., is the best looking son of Woodlands I ever saw and will, if he fulfills present promises, be in the swim and pay his

way.

Auburn, brother to Egmont, is a likely colt. Hampton (Hindoo-seashell), Detroit (Billet-Distraction) and Madrid (Billet-Meredes) are all slightly under the weather with the influenza prevailing in this vicinity.

J. De Long will train five horses for the Dwyers this season, as twenty horses are more than young "Phil" cares to handle. Kingsbridge, Longford, Westchester (brother to Fordham) and Diabo (brother to Diabo) are in the lot.

On the whole, this stable is in the finest condition and will start on the campaign bearing the best wishes and will start on the campaign bearing the best wishes of all true turfmen.

J. C. C.

THE ROGUES GALLERY AT GUTTENBURG. RACETRACK MEN AND COUNTY OFFICIALS DE-NOUNCED BY MR. SCUDDER.

Tabernacle, Jersey City, and hold a mass-meeting. Those present w'll come from every part of Hudson County. The object of the meeting will be to perfect a permanent organization for the suppression of gambling at the Guttenburg racetrack. Among those who will address the meeting will be the Roy. Dr. E. Kempshall, of Elizabeth; the Rev. I. W. Gowen, Anthony Comsteek and the Rev. John L. Scudder. The pastors of all the churches are expected to be on the platform. The Rev. Mr. Gowen told a reporter for The Tribung yesterday, when he was seen at his home at Union H.H. that a permanent organization consisting of thirteen persons would be effected. There will be a president, secretary and treasurer, to which will be added ien others, who with the officers will constitute an executive committee. This committee will e authorized to do whatever it deems best to drive gambling from Guttenburg. Mr. Gowen said that Messrs. Glibert Collins & Corbin would probably be employed by the Law and Order Society, and that aggressive action would be taken as soon as the lawyers were prepared to go ahead. "I do not believe we can get any satisfaction by taking the matter before the Grand Jury," said Mr. Gowen, "and we probably shall do as The Tribune suggested, go directly to he Governor, or apply to the court for bench warrants. It is probable, however, that we may lay the matter before the Grand Jury also."

At the Tabernacle in Jersey City yesterday morning.

the Rev. John L. Scudder denounced in a vigorous ermon gamblers in general, and those who ply their ousiness at Guttenburg in particular. The clergymin was unsparing in his language, and the plain truths he told were received with manifest approval by the congregation. He said in part:

recogregation. He said in part:

You need not go to foreign lands to find the heathen; we have our share in Jersey City, and just at present we are suffering an unusual inundation from New-York. We are here to protest against the daily congregation of gamblers, thieves and blacklegs in Hudson County, and especially upon the Guttenburg racetrack, which has become phenomenally popular since the other recetracks in the State have been closed. I am giad to see that the churches are banding together throughout the county and propose to fight this increasingly pernicious nuisance; that Christian prople are taking a greter interest in current events and propose to become a real force in social and political life. I'do not believe the Christian prople of this country will lie down and allow this gambling car of Juggernaut to run over their necks. They almost the liver hidneys and bowels with Simmons Liver Regulator.

Progress-

are determined to drive this horde of law-breakers out of the county, even as they have been compelled to move off the tracks at Clifton and Linden. As the great majority of these criminals belong to New-York we propose to send them home where they belong. We have no use for them on this side of the Hudson. The racetrack at Guttenburg has always been a place of moral corruption, but it has multiplied its virulence of late, for the gamblers, sharks and swindlers who used to distribute themselves over various tracks in the State are now massing themselves in this locality. This track is like the man we read of in Scripture who was possessed of the devil, and who, after walking through dry places, took unto him seven other unclean spirits more wicked than himself. The last state was worse than the first. Within the last month Guttenburg has become the headquarters of the horse-racing fraternity in all these parts, the dimping for the moral filth of these three cities, New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

Now, what are the results of this racetrack gambling! One is to make the frequenter of the races industrially worthless, and another to ruin his moral character beyond the power of redemption. Men who give their time to such excitements—but of betting on their results, gradually unfit themselves for business parsults.

Watch the crowds that lenve the ferryboats after determined to drive this horde of law-breakers out

their results, gradually unfit themselves for business parsults.

Watch the crowds that leave the ferryboats after the race is over and study their faces. The stamp of the criminal is on them all. Chicanory and greed and dissipation is written all over their countenances. Talk about the Rogues' Gallery in New-York City; What are those pletures compared with the realities that swarm to and fro every day across the Hudson River. The real rogues' gallery is the grand stand at Guttenburg. No respectable man would be seen there, and he would rether see his daughter in her grave than in such villatinous company. And who are the men who run horses on this track! Inspector Byrnes has given us their record. Among them are highwaymen, hunco-steerers, ex-convicts, unurderers, gold-brick swindlers, saloon-keepers and owners of houses of ill-fame. These are the men our young men mingle with, and there is contagion in the bouch.

owners of houses of ill-fame. These are the men our young men mingle with, and there is contagion in the touch.

It is our right and duty to close up this sink of corruption. If the authorities can detain and quarantine Vanderbilt's steam yacht because one man on board has smallpox, should not such a pestiferons gang of moral lepers be placed beyond the possibility of inoculating the rising generation with their Satanic virus? This ought to be done; this must and will be done. If the authorities whose duty it is to punish the lawbreakers fail to fulfil their obligations, let the citizens combine, organize and attend to this matter themselves. We ask for no new laws; all we desire it to have existing laws enforced. The people must be protected against these criminal classes, who, under the connivance of our authorities, have grown unusually pert and defiant. In the failure of our Grand Jury to indict the offenders we must have recourse to some other method of effecting our purpose. The people are in ne mood to be trified with in this matter. They are aroused upon this subject, and they must be obeyed. I thank God the newspapers are taking so deep an interest in this matter and coming to our assistance. We need their help, for our enemies are strong and are willing to pour out their money life water to maintain their present position. Much wealth is at their command, and wealth is power, especially when offered to the average politician of Hudson County. But greater than all clae is public sentiment when once thoroughly aroused. It has altered builthed the gamblers from other racetracks in the State, and it can do the same in Guttenburg, in the State, and it can do the same in Guttenburg to morrow (to night) evening, and by your presence protest against this growing nuisance and help to annihilate it.

THE SENATORSHIP IN OHIO.

REPUBLICANS DISCUSSING THE PLAN OF NOM-INATING A CANDIDATE AT STATE CONVENTIONS.

Cleveland, April 19.-The mosti mportant question now under consideration by the Republicans of Ohio is the advisability of nominating a candidate for United States Senator at the coming State Convention. was first submitted by a journal that is friendly to Senator Sherman and in the past six weeks has been generally discussed by both the press and politicians of the party. At first thought a large number of the ment to guide them, the new fem of Dwyer & Son will lending journals of the party spoke favorably of the idea, but more mature consideration has convinced the majority of the safest counsellors of the party that the you never will hear the questions, so common now-adays: "Is he out to-day?" "What is Ketchum & to be friendly to ex-Governor Foraker and somewhat Skinner laying against him?" On Saturday morning dissat/sfied with Senator Sherman were at first opposed the fog envel ped everything on Long Island, but did to the idea, but since Mr. Forsker in several internot prevent several of the early birds from using the views has approved the plan, these papers have be Bonlevard for slow work. At 6:30 the fog lifted, and on the track there were enough horses to make a successful meeting less than ten years ago. And there the State are opposed to the plan, while such party leaders as Secretary Foster, ex-Congressman Morey was quality as well as quantity in that lot, too.

The first horse we looked at is one of the favorites for the Brooklyn, Prince Royal, and he never looked better against it. The arguments in favor of such a nomination by

a chance to express its views by the choice of delegates in 1:20, and has done all that has been asked of him and done it well. If the track is dry, he will certainly stry in the handicap.

Eon looks 5:11 indeed, and will certainly run up to if not better than his last year's form, and if the track is mindly will have a say in the handicap. He is well along, working three quarters in 1:19—work, remember, not all out, but well within himself.

Sir John is the next in line, and he is one of the most improved horses in training. He will do to remember when up for a starter; an honest, every-day horse, always doing all that he can to the hast ounce. His work has been of the slow order thus far.

The next is Bolero. Now who can describe him to the public? I can't, as he is the grandest horse I have ever looked at. It is worth the trip to see him alone. To the ones that saw him in his two-year-old horse that I ever sow, and I have seen many. Bolero had his regular work up to last Wednesday, and pleased his owner as much as any horse he has ever owned. He coughed a Bittle and has been stopped for a few days same of the papers had it he was lane. He has never adan a lame step since sir. Dwer bought him. Engelior, a three-year-old col by Longfellow—Sen had his regular work up to last well-well and is along well just now. He was not trained as a two-year-olds, St. Carolus hit himself and will be bistered. He is a great big fellow, and will the bistered. He is a great big fellow, and will the bistered. He is a great big fellow, and will the bistered. He is a great big fellow, and will the bistered. He is a great big fellow, and will the bistered. He is a great big fellow, and will the bistered. He is a great big fellow, and will the bistered. He is a great big fellow, and will the bistered. He is a great big fellow, and will the bistered. He is a great big fellow, and will the bistered he had been and in the bistered he had been and in the bistered head of the party has too much a stake in this trains a structure of the party has too much a stake in this trains a structure of t

DEATH OF SOLOMON J. GORDON. Springfield, Mass., April 10,-Solomon J. Gordon, a rominent patent lawyer of New-York City, died at his home in this city this afternoon. He was born in Weymouth, Mass., on September 24, 1826, and was graduated at Harvard in 1847. He practised law for a time in Boston, and then removed to New-York City. There he secured a large practice, and had been engaged in many important patent suits.

Akron, Ohio, April 19 (Special),-Richard Brown, shortstop on Buchtel College team, was faially in-Inred by a collision in the first game of the season on Saturday. He has been comiding blood at inter-vals all day and hopes for his recovery are slight.

HOW MUCH THE MISER LEFT. From The Buffalo Courier.

From The Buffalo Courier.

A miserly old chap who was known to possess an ample fortune died a week or two ago in a little village not a thousand miles from Buffalo. The Arounder chanced to hear a conversation between a gentlemen from that village and a Buffalo mah who knew the deceased. "How much did he leave!" inquired the Buffalo man. "Leave," answered the matter-of-fact gentleman from the country, "good gracious, he left it all!"

THE WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST UNTIL 8 P. M. MONDAY.
Washington, April 10.—For New-England, Eastern
New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair: northwesterly winds; For the Carolinas, Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Mis-

slesippi, fair. For Louisiana and Texas, showers.

For Tennessee and Kentucky, fair; light rain in the
western portions at night; slightly cooler.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York,

For Ohlo and West Virginia, fair; slightly cooler, For Arkansas, Western Miscouri, lown and Nebraska, in.

For Rilinois and Western Minnesota, showers.

For Kansas, Colorado and the Pakotas, 18in.

For Indiana, fair: slightly cooler.

For Wisconsin and Michigan, fair; warmer,

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS HOURS, Meraing. Night. BAR. 30.0

The temperature ranged between 61 and 79 degrees, the average (69%), being 27% higher than on the correspond

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the sery, easily taken, acceptable to the storage and the world not have so much billioneness, head-acts, dyspepsia and smalaris all tan rise of the search, dyspepsia and smalaris all tan rise of the search acts, dyspepsia and smalaris all tan rise of the search acts, dyspepsia and smalaris all tan rise of the search acts, dyspepsia and smalaris all tan rise of the search acts, dyspepsia and smalaris all tan rise of the search acts, dyspepsia and smalaris all tan rise for search acts, dyspepsia and smalaris all tan rise for search acts, dyspepsia and smalaris all tan rise for search acts, dyspepsia and sound smalaris all tan rise for search acts, dyspepsia and sound smalaris all tan rise for search acts, dyspepsia and sound smalaris all tan rise for search acts, dyspepsia and sound smalaris all tan rise for search acts, dyspepsia and smalaris all tan rise for search acts, dyspepsia and sound smalaris all tan rise for search acts, dyspepsia and sound smalaris all tan rise for search acts, dyspepsia and sound smalaris all tan rise for search acts, dyspepsia and sound smalaris all tan rise for search acts, dyspepsia and sound smalaris all tan rise for search acts, dyspepsia and sound smalaris all tan rise for search acts.



PIANOS. WARE- 235-239 East 23d St., N. Y. ROOMS: 18 West 125th St., N. Y.

AN ABSOLUTELY FIRST-CLASS PIANO. IGNATIUS ATTACKS NEWTON.

THE BRITISH MONK PIOUSLY ANGRY.

HE TELLS HIS HEARERS THAT THEY CANNOT HAVE CHRIST AND THE REV. DOCTOR AT THE SAME TIME.

Father Ignatius, the British monk, preached three sermons yesterday, in the morning and afternoon at the Lenox Lyccum, and in the evening at the Berkeley Lyceum. The subject of the morning serinon was "Jonah's Mission to Ninevoh," and that of the after-noon, "The Mission of the Little Maid to the Great Syrian General." The evening subject was "The Doctrine of the Resurrection; or, Infidelity in the Episcopal Church." All the services were fairly well attended, but the greatest interest was taken in that of the evening, as it was understood that in it the monk was going to tell what he thought of the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton and his religious views. Those who came for the purpose of hearing Dr. Newton at tacked were not disappointed.

The monk began the service by the singing of several of his favorite hymns, himself accompanying the singing on an organ. The way the audience joined in it showed that he had many of his old followers present. After a prayer, he announced the

subject of his sermon, and spoke in part as follows:
"Christ is the central idea of all human though Those of you here who are Christians are satisfied. Those of you who do not yet fully believe go to church to learn, for you want the peace and rest and comfort that come from believing. But wee to you if you go to a church where you are not taught the truth! When Christ came before the world, He proclaimed that He was God. He exercised attributes of God. He said, 'I and my Father are one.' He appealed to His miracles to prove publicly that His power was more than human. He said, 'Come to me, and I will give you rest.' Could any more man truthfully say such things?

"I would like Dr. Heber Newton to answer this one question: "Did Christ rise from the tomb? History tells us that He did. But there is a terrible rumor against Dr. Newton. It is said that he has declared his belief that the dead Christ did not come to life. This cumor, which has been circulated in the newspapers, has not been contradicted. My brethren, do not ask me what business it is of mine. It is the business of the whole human family. Oh, brethrent if Christ be not raised, our preaching is vain! You might as well pull your churches down at once! Religion is a farce! Christ is the most villancus and successful impostor that ever lived, and we are all foos! Yes, brethren, it is a question of Dr. Newton or Christ. We can't have both.

impostor that ever twee, aim we are a loose test brethren, it is a quession of Dr. Newton or Christ, we can't have both.

"I implored Dr. Newton in my letter to give me an opportunity to deny the rumor that has been excusated against him, but he merely said that I was not the bishop of his diocese. If I am not his bishop, I am a child of Christ, and If no one else will rise up for Him I will. I would give anything to be able to deny this rumor. If I am too insignificant for Dr. Newton to answer, I entreat you to ask him. It is a vital matter. It is a question that will follow you all through life, and when you come to die, if Christ be not relised, you will plange forth into darkness, for your religion will have been a farca. If Dr. Newton believed in the resurrection it seems to me he would be glad to tell me so. When he remains silent in the face of the rumors that are aftent it would seem that he does not believe it. If Christ is not risen, let us be done with this abominable show of lies and fables. Let us lock the doors of our churches and not allow our children to be taught such nonsense.

"I do not want to say anything against Dr. Newton in a secular sense, because I believe from what I hear of him that he is an able and gentlemnity man, against whose character nothing can be said; but I say that the place for such men is outside of the leves in this and that, and then gets in the pulpit and says that he doesn't believe them."

DR. SATTERLEE ON THE PROTEST. NOT DIRECTED AGAINST INDIVIDUALS, BUT AGAINST LAWLESSNESS. The Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, rector of Calvary

Protestant Episcopal Church, preached yesterday morn-ing upon the protest against alleged uncanonical prac-tices which has recently aroused such great interest in the Church. Dr. Satterlee announced his purpose to explain the cogent reasons for this action in the minds of those who signed the paper. "The remonstrance," he said, "is not directed against individuals; the five or six clergymen referred to are not mentioned them. It is not a partisan document; the long to different schools of the Church. Further, the remonstrance is not a theological document, setting forth the difference between the ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church and those of other Christian bodies. It does not enter into that theological or ecclesiastical question at all. In the standards of the Episcopal Church the principles of Apostolic order are laid down, and as long as these standards remain un-changed there will be a distinction drawn between ministers who have been and those who have not been episcopally ordained. Upon the point of the historic episcopate there is a distinct and conscientious difference between thousands of Christians. The re-monstrance stands before the Church as an appeal in behalf of law and order in the Church, and as a pro-test against the violation of the same. It is true that but one kind of violation is specified, but the assertion of a great principle is there which needs to be more and more emphasized.

"Open violations of law tend to a contempt for authority. The day has gone by when more liberty is needed in the Church. The day has come when liberty is degenerating into license. Under the influence of lawlessness Christian character is being deteriorated. Thousands have been attracted to the Episcopal fold and hundreds to the ministry of the Church chiefly because they found in it the kind of obedience to authority that they did not find electwhere. This is the Episcopal contribution toward the united Church of the future. What would the world say if the Church, which has heretofore stood as such a steadfast witness for law and order, should now begin to display in herself an irrepressible spirit of lawlessness? The remonstrance is no mere negative protest. It is an appeal for what is positive, an appeal that is definite, an appeal that must go home to the heart of every loyal Churchman who loves Christ and the Church better than he loves himself." "Open violations of law tend to a contempt for

DR. NEWTON AWAITS DEVELOPMENTS. The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton in his sermon at All souls' Church yesterday morning referred to the letter that the British monk, Father Ignatius, had sent him on Saturday, as follows

"If any of you, my friends, are expecting from me some reply to the comarkable remonstrance which bas appeared in the daily papers, I have only to say that it does not seem to call for anything further now than the simple statement which I made on another occasion, before this singular document was given to the

sion, before this singular document was given to the public, that my action was 'a special use of the large liberty which I hold the Church allows, and wisely allows, in matters of this kind."

In conversation with a Tribune reporter yesterday afternoon Dr. Newton said that he did not intend to make any further uply to Father Innatins's bifter at present. He would wait and see what further the monk had to say. The published statements of how he received the monk's letter, he declared, were not correct. He said that the messenger who brought the letter stood waiting, as if for an answer, and as the letter was long and required some time to be read, and furthermore as it took him entirely by surprise, he meiely told the messenger that it required no answer. PROMINENT ABRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

PROMINENT ARRIVADA

PIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Mayor John A. Roche, of
Chicago. GILSEY—Frederick Cook, of Rochester. MURRAY HILL.—Senator Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetta.

PLAZA—Ex-Senator J. N. Camden, of West Virginia.

A TERRIBLE REVENGE.

From The Detroit Free Press. From The Detroit Free Press.

A big man and a little man had a war of words ca.

Cor gresses, west, the other day. The big man dared
the sittle man to tackle him for a cent, or any other
sum of money which he might care to put up, but the
latter enwered.

sum of money which he might care to put up, but the latter answered:

"No, sir! I will bide my time! I can wait!"

"Going to hit me with a brickbat some dark night, are you!"

"No, sir! I shall take a manly revenge."

"Witte a letter to my girl, ch!"

"No, sir! I am going to California. When I get there I shall bex up a stone weighing about twenty pounds, and send it to you by express, C.O.D. II will cost you about 814 to pay the charges."

"But I won't receive it."

"Oh, yos, you will. Curlosity to know what is in oh, yos, you will. Curlosity to know what is to quick enough, and my revenge will be complete."

"See here, old fellow," remarked the big man after a moment's thought. "I was too fast. I have wronged you, and I beg your pardon. Let's shake and make up!"

And they shook.

And they shook. SUBURBAN HOMES ON THE HARLEM. Before deciding upon a suburban home, canvass the property for sale and for rent along the line of the liarlem Railroad. Beautiful. Convenient. Chest commutation. Splendid system of rapid transit trains